

## RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ASIAN CERACINI (LEPIDOPTERA : TORTRICIDAE)

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**Synopsis :** One new species of *Eurydoxa* Filipjev is described. Two species, *Cerace onustana*, *C. tetraonis*, and one subspecies, *C. stipatana nepalensis*, from Nepal, one species from Thailand, *C. stipatana*, one species from Malaya, *C. malayana*, and one species, *Pentacitrotus tetrakore*, and one subspecies, *C. stipatana formosana*, from Formosa are recorded and briefly discussed. Notes on the distribution of *Pentacitrotus*, *Eurydoxa* and *Cerace* are included. In addition, the pupae of *Eurydoxa advena* and *Cerace xanthocosma* are illustrated for comparison.

The tribe has been referred to in the past as Ceraciinae (Swinhoe and Cotes, 1889 : 699), Ceracidae (Meyrick, 1908 : 395), Ceracidii (Diakonoff, 1939 : 128), Ceraciini (Obraztsov, 1949 : 201) and Ceracini (Diakonoff, 1961 : 125), but I follow Diakonoff (1961) in calling it Ceracini. Since the revision of Diakonoff (1950), two additional species have been described by him (1970, 1976), while in 1965 Yasuda treated the genera and species of this tribe occurring in Japan. The structural characteristics and the distribution of all the described species belonging to the genus *Cerace* are given in the **Table 1**.

The Ceracini are closely related to the Archipini, and the species the tribe are at present spread in the Malayan and Indo-Chinese Subregions with extensions into Manchuria, and representatives of the tribe are to be found in the forest areas of those Subregions. The small genus *Pentacitrotus* is known from Indo-China (**Fig. 1-c**). A pattern of distribution similar to that of *Pentacitrotus* is recognized in *Eurydoxa*, but *Eurydoxa* extends to Japan, Sakhalin and Ussuri (**Fig. 1-b**). It will be seen that the southern limits of the distribution of both *Pentacitrotus* and *Eurydoxa* are rested on the Tropic of Cancer. The largest genus *Ceraces* is widespread in the Malayan and Indo-Chinese Subregions, with slight extension into the Palaearctic Region (**Fig. 1-a**).

In Japan *Cerace xanthocosma* is bivoltine with the larval diapause, and *Eurydoxa advena* is univoltine with the larval diapause. On the other hand, *Cerace stipatana* has two generations in a year, judging from the limited information on data labels. Records of host-plants are few, but the fact that *Cerace xanthocosma* has been recorded from more than ten host-plant genera indicates a low degree of host specificity.

In the family Tortricidae there are always two rows of spines on the dorsum of pupal abdominal segments. These rows of spines are always present on segments 2—7 or 8 in the family Tortricinae. But the pupa of *Eurydoxa advena* or *Cerace xanthocosma* lacks the rows of spines. This characteristic of the pupa in the tribe Ceracini is very different from that of the other tribes of Tortricinae. (Figs. 59-70).

In the male genitalia of the genus *Eurydoxa* the valva is rectangular, and the sacculus has a short process at the caudal end; the aedeagus is a long, curved, sclerotized tube (Figs. 29, 30, 55). In the genus *Cerace* the valva is elongate, slightly curved, and the sacculus never forms a terminal process; the aedeagus is short and stout (Figs. 23, 24, 56). But in *tetraonis*, *anthera* and *semnologa* of the genus *Cerace* the terminal process of sacculus is well developed and aedeagus is slightly curved (Figs. 31, 32.) These characteristics in the male genitalia of the species, *tetraonis*,

*anthera* and *semmologa* are the intermediate feature between *Eurydoxa* and *Cerace*. Superficially *Cerace* and *Eurydoxa* are very close, but clearly separated on the basis of the anal vein of the fore wing or the male and female genitalia.

In view of the characteristics of the male genitalia and venation, *Eurydoxa* and *Pentacitrotus* are considered to be less specialized than *Cerace*, *Pentacitrotus* being the most specialized one.

This report is based on the specimens collected by the Lepidopterological Research Expedition to Nepal Himalaya in 1963 (LSJ), Hokkaido University Scientific Expedition of Nepal Himalaya, 1975 (HU), Shinshu University Himalayan Expedition, 1971 (SU), and good collections from Formosa received for study from Mr. A. Kawabe (AK) and Mr. M. Owada. Additional material from Formosa was obtained from collection in the U.S. National Museum Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.) made by Dr. S. Issiki (USNM).

I thank Dr. J. F. Gates Clarke of Smithsonian Institution for sending me the material on which the new species here described is based; and I acknowledge the great help given me by Mr. K. R. Tuck in comparing specimens with types in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), and for the loan of a male specimen of *C. tetraonis* Butler in the BMNH collection. I am indebted to the following colleagues for the loan or donation of material: Mr. T. Haruta, Dr. H. Inoue, Mr. T. Inoue, Dr. S. Ito, Mr. A. Kawabe, Dr. T. Kumata, Mr. S. Mihara, Dr. T. Naito, Mr. M. Owada and Dr. S. Takagi.

***Pentacitrotus tetrakore***

(Wileman & Stringer) n. comb.

(Figs. 17, 18, 20, 21, 33-36, 48-54)

*Eucosma tetrakore* Wileman & Stringer, 1929: 66.

*Eurydoxa tetrakore*: Diakonoff, 1970: 95.

*Pentacitrotus vulneratus* Kawabe (nec Butler), 1968: 120.

Females were previously unknown, but one female specimen from Sungkang (2000m), Formosa identified by Kawabe with *Pentacitrotus vulneratus* has been examined and determined to be *Pentacitrotus tetrakore*.

Wing expanse: male, 20-25 mm; female, 25-28 mm.

Antennae sexually dimorphic; male with fine elongate cilia; female antennae almost entirely covered with scales. Coloration and markings of female generally similar to the males, differing as follows: ground colour of wing and wing fringe generally yellowish; an oval spot on the upper angle of cell nearly yellow.

The genitalia are similar to those of the Indian species *P. vulneratus*.

Male genitalia as in Figs. 33-36, 53, 54.

Female genitalia (Figs. 48-52). Ostium: an oblique shallow cup; anteroventral lip strongly sclerotized. Lamella postvaginalis with a curved, strongly sclerotized band on each side. Antrum: slender, sclerotized. Signum: an elongate pear-shaped plate with strongly sclerotized edges.

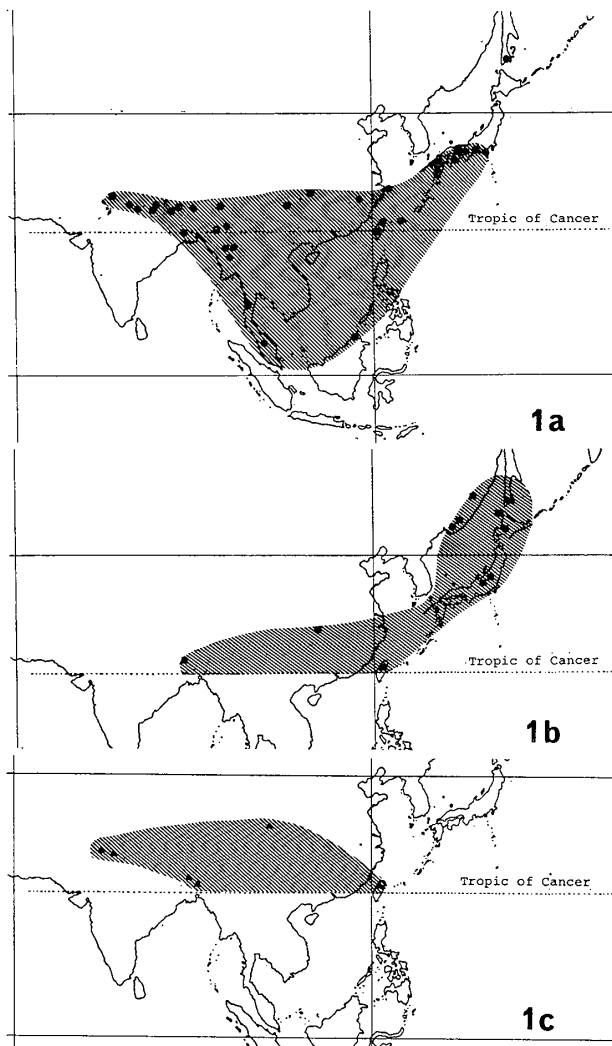


Fig. 1. Map showing the distribution of *Cerace* (a), *Eurydoxa* (b) and *Pentacitrotus* (c) species. Solid symbols represent records based on the specimens examined or taken from the literature.

Material examined - three males and four females.

FORMOSA : 1♂, Sakuramine, 8. vi. 1943 (S. Issiki), USNM ; 1♂, Higasinoko, 4. vi. 1943 (S. Issiki), USNM ; 1♂, Musha (=Jenai), 18. iv. 1971 (M. Mihara) ; 1♀, Rarasan, 29. vi. 1943 (S. Issiki), USNM ; 1♀, Hassenzan, 5. vi. 1942 (S. Issiki) ; 1♀, Wulai, 18. vii. 1972 (T. Naito) ; 1♀, Tattaka, 29. vi. 1965 (T. Shirôzu), AK.

***Eurydoxa indigena* n. sp.**

(Figs. 16, 19, 29, 30, 55)

*E. indigena* is very similar in superficial appearance to *E. tamsi* Diakonoff, but no comparison of the genitalia can be made because *E. tamsi* is represented by a female and *E. indigena* is known only from males.

Described from the male holotype and one male paratype, both of which have been damaged unfortunately during transportation.

♂. 32-33 mm. Head black, vertex between antennae sulphur-yellow, face sulphur-yellow with a large, round black spot in middle ; collar sulphur-yellow. Antenna black, finely ciliate. Labial palpus short, black above, yellow below. Thorax black-brown ; tegula edged with pale yellow ; five small yellow dots on mesothorax, two on anterior part, two on median part and one on scutellum. Abdomen black-brown, posterior edge of segments with sulphur-yellow band, anal tuft and valva black. Fore wing elongate-truncate, gradually dilated posteriorly, apex shortly rounded, termen strongly curved, indented on vein 7. Ground colour black-brown, markings creamy white : thirteen or fourteen oblique, irregular, transverse streaks on costa, some of them furcate (asymmetrical in right and left wing) ; a somewhat round spot at apex, followed by an ovate bright orange blotch between veins 2-7 along termen ; elsewhere horizontal rows of small round dots of various sizes, arranged between veins ; discal suffusion forming a broad streak in disk from basal 1/3 of wing length to termen, just before orange blotch on termen. Cilia black. Hind wing white, apical 1/4 black brown. Cilia white, around dark area mixed with grey and dotted with black.

Male genitalia : Valva, aedeagus, tegumen, gnathos, socii and uncus very similar to those of *E. advena* Filipjev, but caudal edge of valva less concave ; downward apical process of sacculus more pointed and curved inwardly ; aedeagus longer, more curved with stronger carina penis ; socii smaller. Transtilla distinct, narrow and simple (transtilla not observable in *advena*).

Material examined.

Holotype ♂, Taiwan : Rengwati, 29. iii. 1929 (S. Issiki) (genitalia slide no. 20232. USNM).

Paratype ♂, Taiwan : Taikyo, 17. iii. 1924, from Tea (J. Sonan) (Abdomen missing), USNM.

***Cerace tetraonis* Butler**

(Figs. 22, 31, 32)

*Cerace tetraonis* Butler, 1886, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. : 394, no. 177. — Swinhoe and Cotes, 1889 : 699. — Meyrick, 1912, 15 ; 1913, 20. — Diakonoff, 1950 : 192-193.

Material examined - one male.

NEPAL : 1♂, Nagarkot, 25. vii. 1937 (Balley Coll.), B. M. 1972-370 (B. M. genitalia slide no. 15933) BMNH.

***Cerace onustana* Walker**

(Figs. 2-5, 23, 24, 38, 39, 44, 45, 58)

*Cerace onustana* Walker, 1863 : 423. — Swinhoe and Cotes, 1889 : 699. — Meyrick, 1912, 15 ; 1913, 20. — Diakonoff, 1939, 132 (as a synonym of *C. guttana* Felder et Rogenhofer, 1875) ; 1941, 30 ; 1950, 204 ; 1970, 98.

*Cerace guttana* Felder et Rogenhofer, 1875, Reise 'Novara' Lepid. 2 : pl. 139, fig. 51 (♀). — Swinhoe and Cotes, 1889 : 699. — Meyrick, 1912, 15 ; 1913, 20. — Diakonoff, 1939, 132 ; 1941, 129 ; 1950, 200 ; 1970, 98 (as a synonym of *C. onustana* Walker, 1863).

*Cerace guttana obscura* Diakonoff, 1950 : 202.

One female from Kathmandu (Fig. 5) has a dark purplish-brown suffusion which extends from costa to anal angle and occupies about 2/5 of wing breadth of hind wing, while another female from

<i>Cerace</i> species	Types	Distribution
<i>xanthocosma</i> Diakonoff	♂, ♀, Japan.	Japan.
<i>cyanopyga</i> Diakonoff	♂, Burma, Maymyo.	
<i>ios</i> Diakonoff	♀, NE Borneo, Kina Balu.	
<i>xanthothrix</i> Diakonoff	♂, ♀, India, Assam, Naga Hill, Golaghat.	Burma, Karen Hills.
<i>myriopa</i> Meyrick	♀, China, Tse-Chuan.	China, Ichang, Chang-Yang.
<i>onustana</i> Walker	♂, Nepal	Assam; Khasias; Sikkim; Darjeeling; Bengal.
Syn. <i>guttana</i> Felder	♀, Assam, Cherra Punji.	Dibrugarh. Sikkim, Sylhet, Shillong, Darjeeling.
<i>guttana obscura</i> Diakonoff	♀, Bengal.	Darjeeling. Ishigaki Sima (Yayeyama).
<i>sardias</i> Meyrick	♀, Khasi Hills	Assam, Khasias, Cherrapunji, Golaghat, Naga Hills.
<i>loxodes</i> Meyrick	♀, Tenasserim	
<i>stipatana</i> Walker	♂, Sylhet, India; ♀, China.	Assam; Khasia Hills, Cherrapunji; Nepal, Gorka, Chepe Tor; Himalaya; China, Chung King; Kiang Si; Sha-own, Fukien; Mokanshan, Prov. Cheking; Sikkim.
Syn. <i>s. clara</i> Diakonoff	♂, India; ♀, Sikkim	Sikkim, Darjeeling; Kurseong; Mud, Jamtu Hills; Assam, Naga Hills, Golaghat; Bhotan.
<i>s. formosana</i> Diakonoff	♀, Koshun	Gyocha.
<i>s. exul</i> Diakonoff	♂, ♀, China, Chusan Isl.	Kwang Tzeh, Fukien.
<i>s. sinensis</i> Diakonoff	♂, China, Ichan, Chang Yang; ♀, Cze Churn, Chia Kou Ho.	
<i>s. nepalensis</i> Diakonoff	♀, Nepal Tamba Kosi Tal (East Prov. no. 2)	
<i>s. birmensis</i> Diakonoff	♂, ♀, Burma, Ruby Mines District.	Burma, Moneit, Karen Hills, Maymyo.
<i>lemeeepauli</i> Lemée	♀, Haute Tonkin, Bachan.	
<i>malayana</i> Diakonoff	♀, Malay States, Bukit Kutu.	
<i>mesoclasta</i> Meyrick	♀, Kurseong, E. Himalayas.	
<i>tetraonis</i> Butler	♂, Murree, Yerbunj.	Khyra Gully; Assam; Khasias, Cherra Punji; Sikkim: Simla, Darjeeling. Punjab, Dharmasala, Murree Hills, Kulu District. Pakistan, Murree, Kuldana. China, West Tien-Mu-Shan.
Syn. <i>perdicina</i> Moore	♂, Darjeeling.	
<i>tetraonis archimedis</i> Diakonoff	♀, India, Khasias, Cherra Puoji.	Shillong; Burma, Bernardmyo, Ruby Mines.
<i>anthera</i> Diakonoff	♂, China, Siao-Lou.	
<i>semnologa</i> Diakonoff	♂, ♀, Nepal Junlesi (East Prov. no. 3)	

Yellow hind wing	White hind wing	Apical process of sacculus	Coiled ductus bursae	Signum	Aedeagus
○		×	○	○	s
○		×	○	○	s
○			○	○	
○		×			s
○			○	○	
○		×	×	×	s
○			○	○	
○			○	○	
○			×	×	
○			?	?	
	○	×	○	○	s
	○	×	○	○	s
	○		○	○	
	○	×	○	○	s
	○	×	○	○	s
	○		○	○	
	○	×	○	○	s
	○		○	○	
	○		○	○	
	○		?	?	
○		○	×	○	c
○		○			
○			×	○	c
○		○			c
○		○	×	○	c

○ present  
× absent

× not coiled

× absent

s straight and stout  
c curved and slender

Ramche (Fig. 4) has not such suffusion in hind wing. Genitalia of both specimens are shown in Figs. 38, 39, 44, 45.

Material examined - Two males and two females.

NEPAL : 1♂, Bagmati Ramche, ca. 1700m, 15. ix. 1975 (S. Takagi) HU; 1♂, Bagmati, Ramche, ca. 1700m, 14. ix. 1975 (S. Takagi) HU; 1♀, Bagmati, Batrawata-Ramche, 13. ix. 1975 (S. Takagi) HU; 1♀, Nagarkot, Mahadeo Pokhari, 2100m, (East of Kathmandu Valley), 12. vi. 1963 (T. Haruta) LSJ.

***Cerace myriopa* Meyrick**

(Figs. 15, 37, 43)

*Cerace myriopa* Meyrick, 1922: 497-498. — Diakonoff, 1950: 202-203. — Kawabe, 1968: 121.

Superficially, *myriopa* and *onustana* are similar, but the colouring of wings is considerably paler than that of *onustana*. In the hind wing of *myriopa* ground colour is whitish yellow, and apical half suffused with pall yellow.

Material examined - Three females.

FORMOSA : 2♀, Rara-san, 21. v. 1964 (H. Inoue) AK; 1♀, Rara-san, 25. v. 1964 (H. Inoue) AK.

***Cerace stipatana nepalensis* Diakonoff**

(Figs. 6-8, 41, 42, 46)

*C. stipatana* is known to have six subspecies. *Stipatana nepalensis* may be later proved to be synonymous with the nominate subspecies when males of the former are available for study, because the type-locality of *stipatana nepalensis* is dubious and the author's description applies to several characteristics of the nominate subspecies.

Material examined - Four females.

NEPAL : 1♀, Dhankuta (East Nepal), 1200 m, 26. vi. 1963 (T. Haruta) LSJ; 1♀, Pokara, Natepani, 15. vi. 1971 (H. Yamashita & K. Hori) SU; 1♀, Pokara, 6. vi. 1971 (H. Y. & K. H.) SU; 1♀, Pokara, 1. x. 1971 (K. Hori) SU.

***Cerace stipatana formosana* Diakonoff**

(Figs. 10-14, 25, 26, 40, 47, 56)

*Cerace stipatana formosana* Diakonoff, 1950: 211. — Diakonoff, 1970: 100.

*Cerace stipatana* Walker: Matsumura, 1931: 1067, no. 2128.

In colouring and pattern *formosana* is similar to the nominate subspecies, but *formosana* has a much whiter hind wing while does not differ from the nominate subspecies in male and female genitalia.

Material examined - Five males and eight females.

FORMOSA : 3♂, Fenchih, 10. iv. 1965 (T. Shirôzu) AK; 2♂, Wulai, 10-12. vi. 1973 (M. Owada); 1♀, Wulai, 13. vi. 1970 (Y. Kishida) AK; 1♀, Wulai, 15. vi. 1970 (Y. Kishida) AK; 1♀, Wulai, 25. x. 1975 (M. Nakamura) AK; 1♀, Wulai, 11. vi. 1968 (Y. Arita); 1♀, Rengechi, x. 1925 (J. Sonan); 1♀, Shuangchi, 20. vi. 1965 (S. Ito); 1♀, Wulai, 10-12. vi. 1973 (M. Owada); 1♀, Hori, vii. 1928 (J. Sonan) USNM.

***Cerace malayana* Diakonoff**

(Figs. 9, 27, 28, 57)

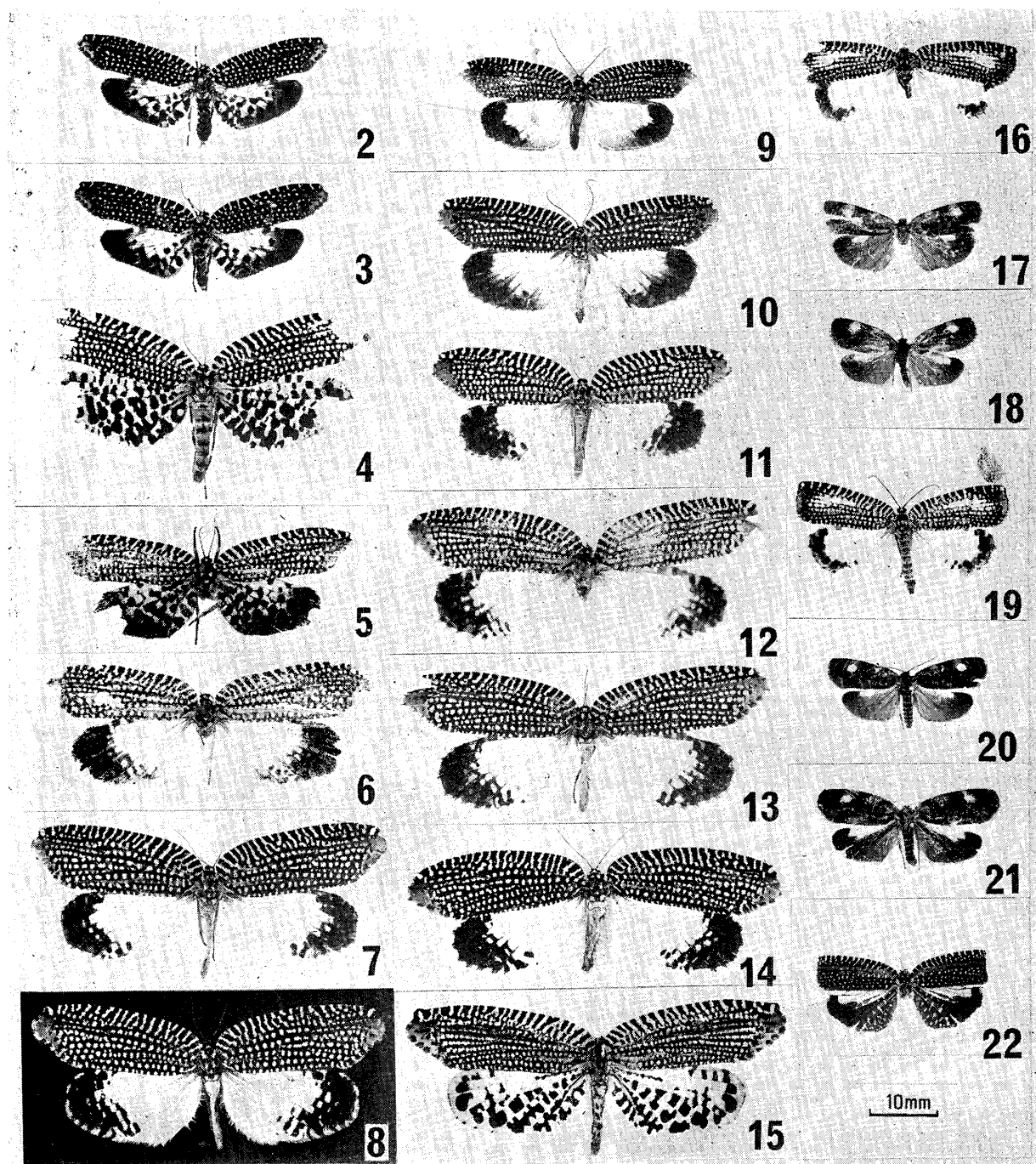
*Cerace malayana* Diakonoff, 1970: 101-102.

This species has been known only from the female holotype. One male collected by T. Inoue in Cameron Highlands, probably belongs to this species.

Very close to *C. stipatana* from Assam in male but smaller, with posterior band of the hind wing a little narrower.

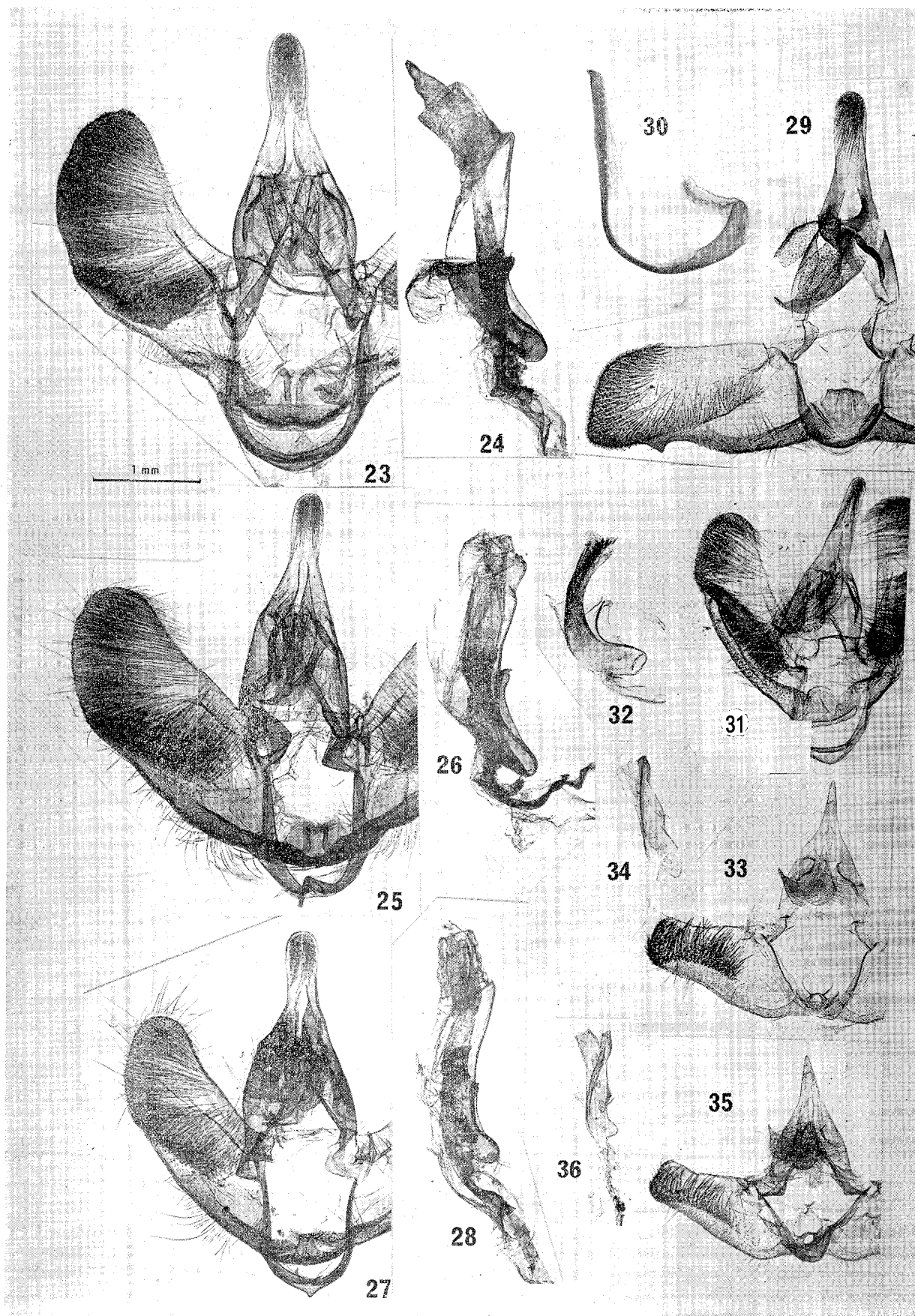
Material examined - One male.

MALAYA : 1♂, Cameron Highlands, G. Brinchang, 11. iv. 1969 (T. Inoue).

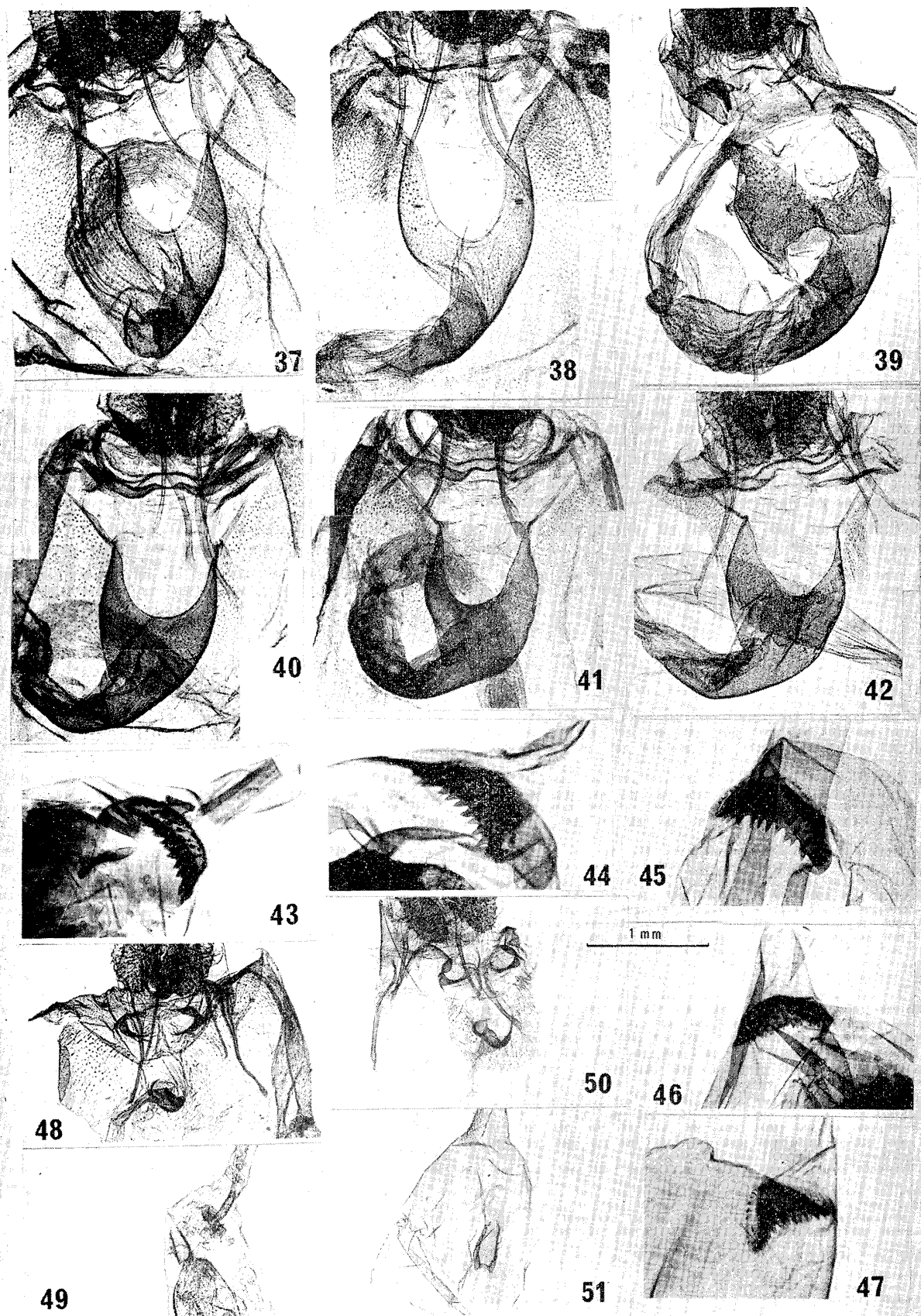


Figs. 2-22. Ceracini. (2-5) *Cerace onustana*: 2-3, male, Bagmati, Nepal; 4, female, Bagmati, Nepal; 5, female, Nagarkot, Nepal. (6-8) *C. stipatana nepalensis*: 6, female, Dhankuta, Nepal; 7, female, Pokara, Nepal; 8, female, Pokara, Nepal. (9) *C. malayana*, male, Cameron Highlands, Malaya. (10-14) *C. stipatana formosana*: 10, male, Wulai, Formosa; 11, female, Wulai, Formosa; 12, female, Hori, Formosa; 13, female, Wulai, Formosa; 14, female, Shuangchi, Formosa. (15) *C. myriopa*, Rara-san, Formosa. (16, 19) *Eurydoxa indigena* n. sp.: 16, male, holotype, Rengwati, Formosa; 19, male, paratype, Taikyo, Formosa. (17-18, 20-21) *Pentacitrotus tetrakora*: 17, male, Sakuramine, Formosa; 18, male, Musha, Formosa; 20, male, Formosa; 21, female, Rarasan, Formosa. (22) *C. tetraonis*, male, Nagarkot, Nepal.

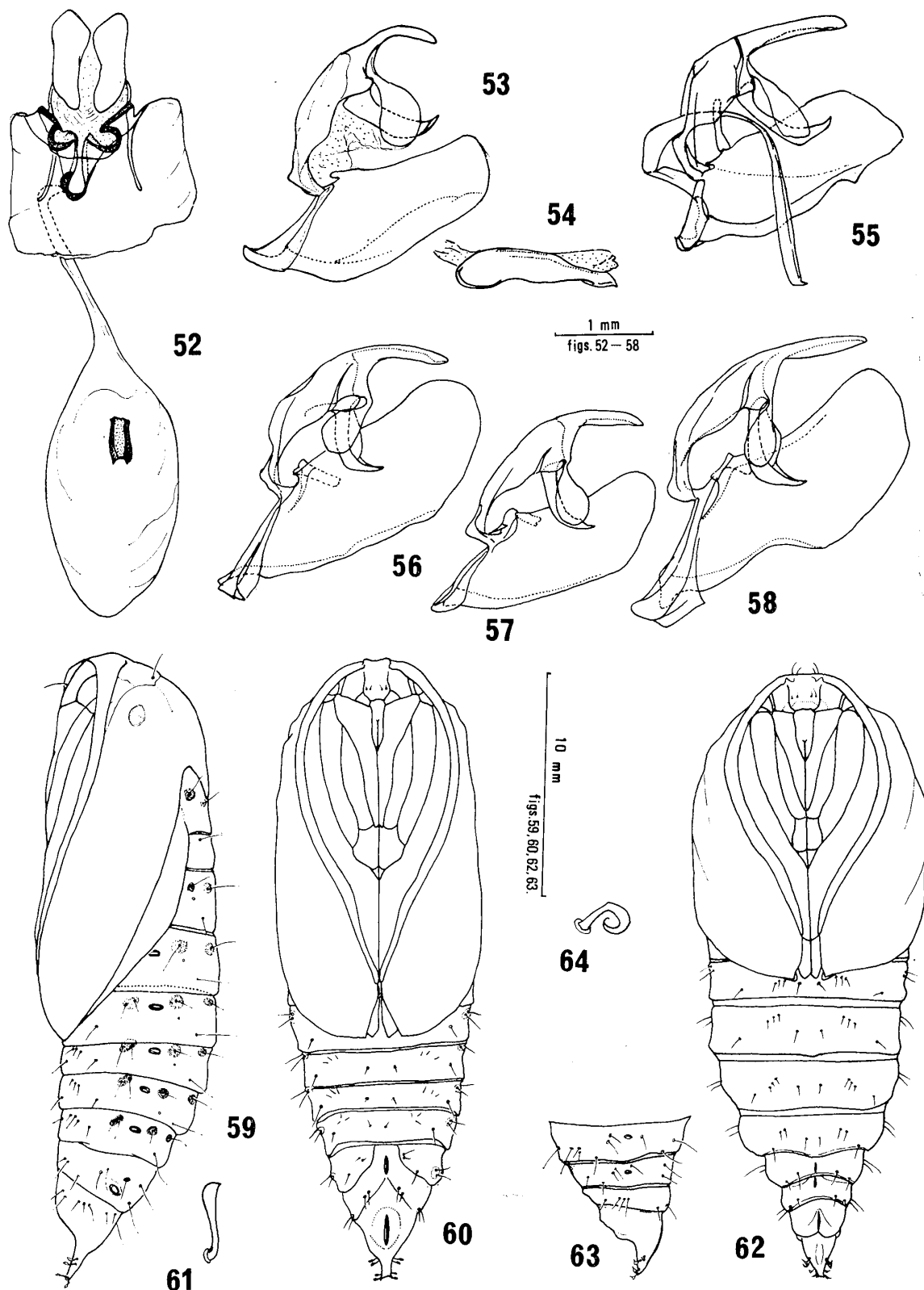
Figs. 23-35. Male genitalia: (23-24) *C. onustana*; (25-26) *C. stipatana nepalensis*; (27-28) *C. malayana*; (29-30) *Eurydoxa indigena* n. sp., holotype; (31-32) *C. tetraonis*; (33-36) *Pentacitrotus tetrakora*.







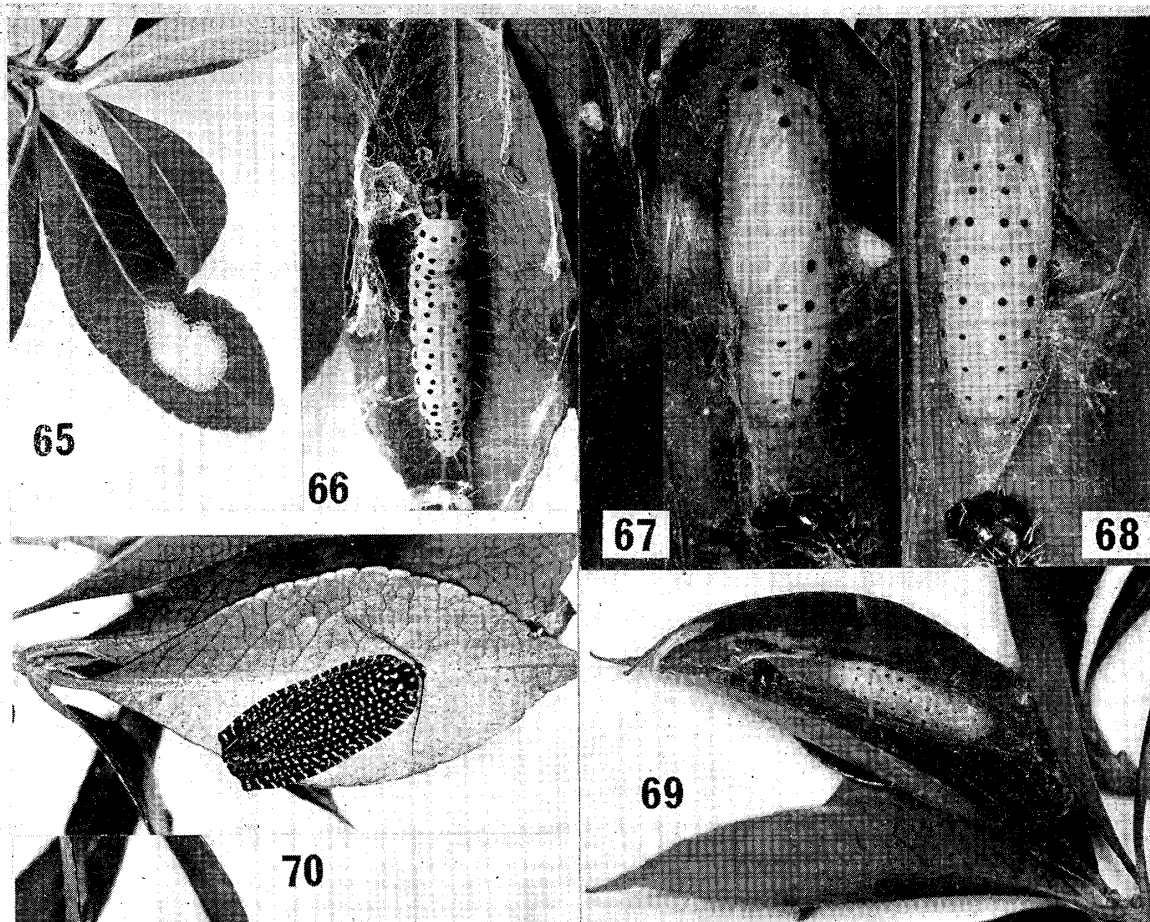
Figs. 37-51. Female genitalia: (37, 43) *Cerace myriopa*, 37, ostium and colliculum, 43, signum; (38-39, 44-45) *C. onustana*, 38, 44, Bagmati, Nepal, 39, 45, Nagarkot, Nepal; (40, 47) *C. stipatana formosana*; (41-42, 46) *C. stipatana nepalensis*; (48-49, 50-51) *Pentacitrolus tetrakora*.



Figs. 52-58. Male and female genitalia: (52) *P. tetrakora*, female; (53-54) *P. tetrakora*, male, lateral view; (55) *E. indigena* n. sp., holotype, male; (56) *C. s. formosana*, male; (57) *C. malayana*, male; (58) *C. onustana*, male.

Figs. 59-64. Pupa: (59-61) *C. xanthocosma*, 59, lateral view, 60, ventral view, 61, seta on cremaster; (62-64) *E. advena*, 62, ventral view, 63, terminal part of abdomen, lateral view, 64, seta on cremaster.

I recently received one male specimen of *Cerace stipatana* Walker collected in northern Thailand, from Dr. Angoon Lewvanich of the Division of Entomology and Zoology, Department of Agriculture, Bangkok, Thailand through the kindness of Dr. H. Kuroko of our laboratory. This material is labeled as follows: SIAM, Lot. 320, 5200 ft, Sublot 102, 24. Jun. 1936, Imp. Inst. Ent. Coll. No. 10660.



Figs. 65-70. *C. xanthocosma*: (65) eggs; (66) prepupa; (67) pupa, lateral view (yellowish green, basal area of lateral and dorsal setae black-brown); (68) pupa, dorsal view; (69) pupa on host plant, *Pieris japonica* D. Don.; (70) adult.

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### 摘 要

ハマキガ科, ハマキガ亜科, ビロウドハマキガ族に属する蛾は大型で大変美しいハマキガの一群である。日本からはビロウドハマキ (*Cerace xanthocosma* Diakonoff) とヒロバビロウドハマキ (*Eurydoxa advena* Filipjev) の2種が知られている。今回, アジア地域から多くの人々によって採集されたこの族の標本を検査することができたので, その結果をまとめてみた。台湾からは白色で黒い斑紋のあるヒロバビロウドハマキに近い1新種を記載した。この幼虫は茶を食すらしい。また, 現在雄だけしか採集されていないので以前に記録された *Eurydoxa tamsi* Diakonoff (この種は雌だけしか報告されていない) と, 色彩 斑紋は大変良く似ているが比較ができない。この他 *Pentacitrotus* 属の1種, *Cerace* 属の1亜種を台湾から, *Cerace* 属の2種, 1亜種をネパールから, *Cerace* 属の1種をタイ国から, *Cerace* 属の1種をマラヤから, それぞれ記録し, *Pentacitrotus*, *Eurydoxa*, *Cerace* 各属の分布図を示した。なお, 日本に産する2種の蛹の図を比較のために示した。

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